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*Holstein-Friesian calf club
association of America*

The Calf Club Manual



23-1411

The millionth Holstein-Friesian registered in the United States was a calf-club heifer—Hilda Ormsby Lady, owned by Hilda Techlin, Appleton, Wis. Clubwork placed the first purebred in the Techlin herd.

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The Foster Mother of the World



The cow is a most wonderful laboratory. She takes the grasses of the pasture and roughage of the field and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a mysterious something which scientists have found essential to the highest health of the human race, and which can be found nowhere else. Men have sought for centuries the fabled Fountain of Youth. The nearest approach to that fountain which has yet been discovered is the udder of the cow. Without her milk, children languish, the vigor of the adult declines, and the vitality of the human race runs low.

Frank O. Lowden,
Sinnissippi Farm,
Oregon, Illinois

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America wishes to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the State Club Leaders of the various states, the County Agents who so willingly answered our questions, and the men of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are devoting their time and energy to the development of Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

Special credit belongs to the State Club Leaders of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio—T. L. Bewick, T. A. Erickson and W. H. Palmer—and Ivan L. Hobson of the United States Department of Agriculture, for material assistance in working over the details and supplying illustrations for the Calf Club Manual.

The association is particularly grateful to the Calf Club Committee, consisting of Howard Barker, L. L. Oldham and H. W. Norton, Jr., who gave freely of their time and thought, and to the other State Secretaries who so kindly answered questions and made suggestions from time to time.

Introduction



FOR many years agricultural work with boys and girls has been recognized in America as a great factor in the future development of the agricultural possibilities of the nation. As has been said: "Our hope of the future as a food-producing country lies in our attitude toward the young rather than in the transformation of the old."

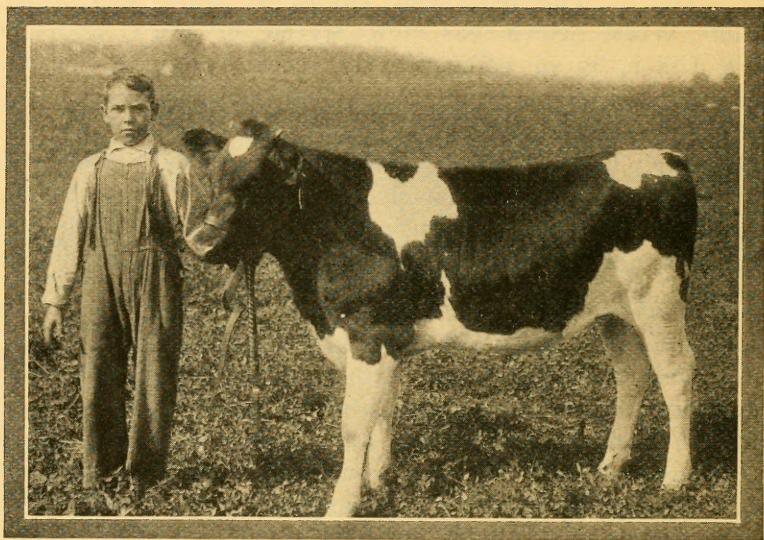
The movement known as Boys' and Girls' Club Work, which has now spread to every state in the Union, is of comparatively recent origin. Starting as it did with simple grain-growing and stock-judging contests, it has developed into definite organization of our young people largely from the rural sections with three distinct features or purposes in mind, namely, an educational opportunity, social development, and business training. Club work that has as its aim merely the winning of a prize has proven of little value and of short life.

Well Directed Club Work

Well-directed club work creates a spirit of co-operation—develops team work; inspires confidence and initiative—promotes leadership; increases knowledge through practical teaching and unites home and community—builds citizenship; and develops the business grasp and the "cattle sense" of the next generation—upholds our agricultural traditions.


To be sure, there are many secondary ends accomplished by Boys' and Girls' Club Work such as: Keeping the young folks on the farm; producing and conserving food; distributing purebred seed grains and helping rid the land of scrub bulls; however, the fundamental point to keep in mind is that we are training boys and girls in their life work by directing their activities and their play into fair play. To do this properly we must never lose sight of the boys' and girls' point of view.

It is not the purpose of the following pages to dictate any hard and fast rules or plans. Local conditions will, of course, govern to some extent the kind and amount of work possible. Neither is it desired to lay down any set policy, but it is hoped that the examples and suggestions given from the practical experiences of others will be of assistance to those desiring to start calf club work.



*Grand champion female, Holstein-Friesian heifer, Ohio
State Fair, 1920, owned by Edward Bell, a calf club boy*

The Calf Club Manual

 **A**T THE outset it is well to say that boys' and girls' club work is a part of the extension program carried on by the County Agents, County Club Agents, and Home Demonstration Agents, with the help of the community at large. Most counties have one or more of the above mentioned agents. Therefore, it is of great importance that such agents should be consulted before a definite form of organization is under way. The extension agents usually have a county program of work, and the Holstein Calf Club should be made to fit in with their plans to the mutual advantage of all concerned. Where no such county helpers exist the state extension service of your College of Agriculture should be written to for help and advice.

Leadership

Nothing starts of its own accord. There must be a promoter or moving spirit. This spirit in person may be the County Agricultural Agent, County Club Agent, Farm Bureau Secretary, County Superintendent of Schools, a breeder, a teacher, a banker or other business man, or we have known even a boy or girl to be the motive power that brought about a very successful organization.

Experience has shown that there are many men and women of importance interested in calf club work. In one county, for example, the following people met to discuss the plans for a calf club: The County Agent, the County Superintendent of Schools, the State Club Leader, a leading banker representing the banks of the county, two newspaper men, the county fair secretary, and four leading Holstein breeders. It is easy to see how each unit played a part of the whole plan. The County Agent was elected as chairman and very definite plans made and support pledged. Thus, before the campaign for members was launched, a real program had been outlined which brought everyone into action. The County Agent and breeders were greatly strengthened by this splendid backing.

In another county there was no extension agent of any sort. Some public spirited Holstein breeders met with the County Superintendent of Schools and formulated a plan. The business men fell in with the idea and the club was a real success.

Your county may require another program, but, in all events, you will find that the more parties interested the better. "No matter what plan is followed there should be a real community need for the work and men who are willing to carry out the program." If you have a county boys' and girls' club agent you are very fortunate, indeed. In some counties perhaps a club agent may be secured. In any case, some one person should be designated who will head up the work and as many local leaders as possible secured. Examples of good local leaders are: Agricultural and rural school teachers, Holstein breeders, older young people in the community.

Organization of Local Clubs

It will be found of great value to organize the young people of the various neighborhoods into local clubs and the locals into a county club. Where it is possible, hold regular club meetings at least once a month. A friendly rivalry is aroused in this way from the beginning, which is invaluable to the success of the work. The local clubs and county clubs should have their own officers and should adopt by-laws and a regular order of business to govern their meetings. Thus the young people are given an opportunity to run their own affairs. The practice in parliamentary proceedings and the experience gained at such public meetings are invaluable in later years and train them to become leaders in their communities.

Records and Reports

Each boy or girl should be required to keep accurate and systematic records. State extension departments co-operating with the extension office of the United States Department of Agriculture have a carefully prepared record book which is furnished to every one enrolling in club work. The books can be secured from the State Club Leader in the extension department of your Agricultural College. Young people enjoy keeping these records. It teaches them business principles and should be one of the chief means of judging results. We have never found the slightest objection to keeping records except from those who are opposed to a too careful method of check-



*Some
Holstein
winners at
a State Fair*

*Emil Banach
will not
want to
leave the
farm*



ing up on results obtained. At each club meeting every member should give a report of the progress being made with his calf. Troubles or misfortunes should also be reported and the club secretary should pass them on to the county agricultural agent or the county committee. It is very important to have a committee of competent and interested breeders make the rounds of the county and visit and advise with the members of the clubs once a month. A final report of the local clubs should be made to the chairman of the county committee at the close of the project to be forwarded to the State Club Leader.

General Regulations

The county should be the unit of organization. Local clubs should be formed around the community centers. Banded together, these local clubs should form the unit known as the county calf club.

A county calf club to be officially recognized by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America must have at least ten members, and a local club should not be organized with less than five.

In general only purebreds are considered in up-to-date calf club projects. Experience has proved the soundness of this

decision. However, high-grade heifers might be used the first year so as to get a club under way—but grades should never be allowed to compete with purebreds in the show ring. Work toward purebreds exclusively after the first year.

Only boys or girls residing in a given county and of club age are eligible for membership. The usual club age is from 10 to 18 years, inclusive.

Each club member should be the owner of a calf, and ownership in case of purebreds must be recorded on the records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Members are asked to keep such records of cost, gain, etc., as are required for general club work by the State Club Leader of the state wherein they reside. The age requirements of the calves are also governed by the rules of the state department; some clubs will favor calves, while others may want yearlings or bred heifers. Still others may want members to carry the project over a number of years—starting with calves and winding up the work when animals have passed the two-year mark. This is immaterial as long as the practice in any one club is



*A splendid showing of
Holstein-Friesian Club
calves at a County fair*



*The fourteen best
from one county
at a State Fair*

Application for Membership in Calf Club

Date

I,, hereby

make application for enrollment in the

Calf Club of County. I agree

to conscientiously follow all rules and regulations of the committee and the state club department; to purchase a calf and give my note or pay cash for the same, if accepted to membership. I further agree to keep such records as are required; to make at least one public exhibit during the year, and at the close of the year file a final report with the county club leader.

Signed

I hereby state that I have read and sanctioned the above.

Signed
(Parent or Guardian)

(Form of Note Used)

Date

..... after date I,, a member of the
of, Calf Club of
..... County, do hereby promise to
pay to the sum
of dollars, with
interest at per cent per annum.

Signed

(Member)

Signed

(Surety)

*This application and the note can
be printed on one sheet as shown
here.*



Minnesota Holstein-Friesian calf club entries at the National Dairy Show 1921

uniform. A club whose members start off with animals of a uniform age, no matter what that age may be, is, generally speaking, most successful. It is recommended that members do not purchase calves from parents.

Members should make at least one public exhibit in their county each year and should not be eligible to compete in State Fair classifications unless they have done so.

No member is allowed to exhibit more than two calves in any one class.

Don't make a large number of members the prime object. Get quality first. Open the project to everyone, but select, if possible, only those who can and will complete the year's work. Better have ten sign up who will finish than to have fifty start with only twenty-five coming through.

Application Blanks

An application blank requiring the signature of a definite agreement is advisable. One state plan provides a place on this agreement for the signature of one or both of the parents showing their consent and backing in the project. If there is no parent, someone interested in the future of the boy or girl is asked to sign. This signed agreement is then sent to the committee in charge and the advisability of accepting the applicant as a club member passed upon. If accepted, a note is made out for the value of the calf and signed by both appli-

cant and parent, or surety required by the bank or other party furnishing the money. A most convenient plan is to have application agreement and note opposite on the same card.

No application is accepted until investigation of the home conditions and opportunities for success have been made, and all applications are refused where conditions are such as to indicate failure. This is left to the discretion of the committee. The applications when accepted are sent on to the banks or other parties who are backing the movement for assurance that the funds will be subscribed. It is advisable that banks accept applicants from their business area only.

Financing of Plan

Boys' and Girls' club leaders tell us that young people of today don't want something for nothing. They desire to be treated like men and women and want to have a full amount of responsibility. They especially covet confidence in their honesty and ability. They love exacting detail if put to them properly. Always present a fair, square business proposition. Ownership is the keynote of success with boys or girls, "my calf, not father's, mine at all times."

Young folks like to be considered very businesslike. They like to do business directly with banks or individuals, and this is one of the best forms of business training we can give them. Therefore, every boy or girl should own his or her calf, and every boy or girl should be required to deal in person with the banks or individuals loaning the money. Allow them to borrow from neighbors or relatives, but provide a way of borrowing which compels the giving of such security as is required by law of total strangers.

Most banks do not charge more than 6 per cent interest, and a 5 per cent rate is frequently made on calf club operations. Notes should be met promptly on date of maturity, but bankers should show leniency in cases of accident or if misfortune has interfered.

Supplying Calves

Purebred bulls and purebred or high grade heifers only should be handled. Don't offer club members inferior animals. Secure for them a number of high-quality calves and charge them reasonably good prices. Attention should be paid to ages of calves in making the selection so that they

will be as nearly the same age as possible so that none will be at a disadvantage in the show ring. The date which differentiates junior and senior calves should be borne in mind in this connection. Be sure that no one is overcharged, as the financial success depends upon each youngster making a good purchase as well as a good sale. Calves should be selected and values adjusted by a committee of reliable Holstein-Friesian breeders. Animals may be collected at convenient centers, tagged with price and pedigree exposed, and choices drawn by lottery by club members. It is advisable to have those to be distributed at one time nearly equal in age, size, and value.

Insurance

It has been the experience of many clubs that a form of insurance is very desirable where young people invest a considerable sum in one or more animals. Two methods of insuring have been tried out with gratifying results. One is that of regular livestock insurance offered by any of the several established livestock insurance companies. The other plan, which has proven very satisfactory, is a sort of mutual insurance. An additional amount, say one-tenth of the original purchase price of the calf, is added to the note and retained until the close of the project, when all losses are adjusted. Losses up to two-thirds of the original value are allowed to such as the committee may decide are entitled to the same, it being agreed that the committee, County Agent, or Club Agent will be notified at the time of accident or the death of the calf. It is further understood that the balance of this fund, after all claims have been settled, shall be refunded pro rata to the club members. Do not use this fund for anything else.

Calf Club Sales

The holding of strictly Calf Club sales should be absolutely discouraged, and particularly those wherein the consignors are allowed to by-bid, as has sometimes been the practice.

Exhibits

Each calf club member should be required to make a public exhibit of the calf at a picnic or other summer meeting of the County Holstein Association or Farm Bureau or at the County Fair. County winners should go to the State Fairs, and winners at the State Fairs to the National Dairy Show and large

sectional shows, such as the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, and the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.



A Real Calf Club Boy and Calf

We would recommend in this connection that the seven best heifer calves at the State Fair constitute the State Boys' and Girls' Calf Club show herd to compete against similar Holstein Club herds at the National Dairy Show.

Competent judges of the breed should make awards wherever the young people compete, and their decisions should be supplemented with reasons of greatest educational value to all.

Age Classifications

There are four classifications used at the larger shows which will be of interest to boys and girls.

1. Junior Calf. A calf to be shown as a junior calf must have been dropped on or after February 1st of the current year. To illustrate, if you are showing a calf during the fall and winter of 1922 it must have been dropped on or after February 1, 1922, in order to show as a junior calf.

2. Senior Calf. A calf to show as a senior calf must have been dropped on or after August 1st of the previous year but not later than January 31st of the current year. For example, if you are showing a calf during the fall and winter shows of 1922,

it must have been dropped not earlier than August 1, 1921, and not later than January 31, 1922, to show as a senior calf.

3. Junior Yearling. A junior yearling is classed according to the same base dates as a junior calf but is one year older. To state it more clearly, the calf which you are showing this year as a junior calf will be classed next year as a junior yearling.

4. Senior Yearling. A senior yearling is classed according to the same base dates as a senior calf, but is one year older. To state it more plainly, a senior calf of this year is classed as a senior yearling next year.

The State Club Leader, County Agricultural Agent, County Club Agent, or fair officials in general are best able to decide upon the premiums and their distribution. However, where such experience is not available, we recommend that six to ten premiums be offered for calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds. These classifications should be divided into junior and senior and male and female classes.

Sample Premium List

Junior heifer calves (dropped since February 1st of present year).

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
\$6	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1

Senior heifer calves (dropped between August 1st of last year and February 1st of this year).

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
\$6	\$5	\$4	\$3	\$2	\$1

We would recommend that the boys and girls make their entries and compete with the breeders in the open classes at all fairs, in addition to competing in the calf club classes.

Help Given at Fairs

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America wishes to be of assistance at local and county shows in the matter of recognition and by offering prizes and awards at State and National Shows. Breeders are glad to welcome the Holstein-Friesian Calf Club calves in the open classes. Special Holstein prizes for calf club classes should be arranged for by the authorities of the show. The recognition which will be given at the local and county shows where Holstein-Friesian calves are exhibited will probably be in the form of badges or rib-

bons. Application for these should be made to the Secretary, Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt.



Mabel and Francis Hoddinott, proud owners at the end of the calf club season.

National Organization

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America wants every Club member owning a Holstein calf to enroll at the beginning of the club project as a candidate for membership in the Holstein-Friesian Calf Club Association of America, now organized under the by-laws and supervision of this association.

Only candidates of County Holstein-Friesian Calf Clubs who have satisfactorily completed a year's effort in club work are eligible to membership in the Holstein-Friesian Calf Club Association.

A neatly engraved certificate of membership in this organization, suitable for preservation, will be issued to each boy or girl accepted to membership.

Any boy or girl is eligible for enrollment as a candidate for membership in the Holstein-Friesian Calf Club Association.

Enrollment Buttons

The Club Leader should furnish a list of names and addresses of those owning Holstein calves to the National Association. "Candidate" enrollment buttons will be furnished to each leader for distribution upon receipt of such list.



*This team appeared
at the National
Dairy Show in 1920*

*"How to fit a calf for the show."
The first calf club demon-
stration team. Winne-
bago County, Wis.*



At the end of the year the local leader will present the names of those who have successfully finished the work for the year to the State Club Leader, and to the Secretary of the State Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association.

Holstein-Friesian Calf Club Association of America

When passed on to the National Association the application should bear the State Club Leader's signature and the signature of the Secretary or principal officer of the State Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association.

I,, an accredited member of theCounty Calf Club, having creditably completed my year's work according to the rules and regulations of the Calf Club Department of, hereby make application for membership in the **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CALF CLUB ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.**

In testimony thereof, please find affixed the signature of

.....

(State Club Leader)

.....

(State Holstein Breeders Ass'n Official)

*Here are the boys
who won the watches*



*State Holstein-Friesian
organizations support
calf club work*

The success of the Holstein Calf Club depends upon the help given between the period of distribution day and the final round-up. In some states the State Club Leader supplies lessons and bulletins for distribution. These will be of great help to the members. If there is a County Club Agent, he will no doubt visit the young people as often as possible. But his duties are many and he needs the assistance of the Holstein breeders. A visit means something to the boy or girl.

Help by Breeders and Achievement Day

They will work to keep up their calf if they expect a visitor. As a Holstein breeder it would be well to find out what young people have Holstein calves in your community. Then make it a point to visit these boys and girls as often as possible. Give them the benefit of your experience. It will help to bring the members through in good shape. When the busy season comes drop your young friends a note or call them up on the phone. It will pay.

To conclude the work of the year a public achievement day should be arranged for all who have completed the work. This day should be a county-wide affair and a good speaker, accustomed to addressing young folks' gatherings, secured.

The certificates of membership in the National Calf Club organization should here be given. Make it a gala day. Call upon leading club members for a few remarks. Special prize winners might tell "how." Invite prominent men who have helped to make it a success, and place a few of them on the program for five-minute talks. Arrange for songs, games, and a good time in general. Make the day a real demonstration to the public of the value of calf club work. If there is a Holstein Calf Club Demonstration team in the county, place it on the program in a prominent position. The Y. M. C. A. Secretary or other community leader should be invited and asked to have a part in the whole affair. Before the evening closes arrange for a special meeting in the near future to make plans for the coming year. A banquet given by the business men of the county to the boys and girls continuing for another year with their project would add greatly to the success of the day. It would serve also as a stimulus throughout the year.

Model Constitution and By-Laws

Be it known that we, the undersigned, desiring to form and organize a Holstein-Friesian Calf Club, do hereby associate ourselves together and adopt and subscribe to the following constitution and by-laws:

ARTICLE 1: The name of this club is.....
Holstein-Friesian Calf Club.

ARTICLE 2: The purpose of our organization is to afford greater educational opportunities, social development



Every one a Holstein and every one a winner. The tails say it's fly time

and business training; to stimulate interest in the dairy business, especially in the production of better and more profitable animals, and to become more intelligent judges of Holsteins and understand particularly their breeding and feeding. These achievements we expect to bring about through the selection, feeding, training, fitting, and showing of one or more calves of the Holstein-Friesian Breed by each member of the club.

ARTICLE 3: All boys and girls living in County, between the ages ofyears, inclusive, are eligible to membership.

ARTICLE 4: The officers of this club shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. They shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and shall hold office for one year. Their duties are such as are generally held by such officers in co operative associations. A majority vote shall constitute an election.

ARTICLE 5: There shall be a board of directors consisting of five. The same shall be composed of the president of the club, two members of the club elected at large, and two adults (men or women of the community). The directors shall act as an advisory board and shall be elected at the annual meeting to hold office for one year.

ARTICLE 6: The annual meeting of this club shall be held on theday ofeach year. Monthly meetings will be held on a given day and at a place designated each month.



The Junior Holstein-Friesian heifer calf class at the Wisconsin State Fair

ARTICLE 7: Committees for special purposes may be appointed by the president at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE 8: This constitution and these by-laws may be amended at any regular annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Order of Business

Call to order.

Reading of minutes of last meeting and special meetings.

Discussion of old business.

Discussion of new business.

Voting of new memberships.

Regular program.

Recreation.

Refreshments.

Adjournment.

Information

The Extension Service of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, located at 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, will gladly furnish aid and further information to all interested in Holstein-Friesian Calf Club work.



A local Calf Club meeting under the direction of the County Agent

Selecting Calves for Club Work

by C. M. Long



C. M. Long was born and reared on a Missouri farm. He took the agricultural course at the University of Missouri, was married at the end of his junior year but finished his course and came back for his Master degree, after which he taught agriculture for several years in the Oklahoma A. & M. College. For the next five years he was a dairy farmer and lectured for the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, and for seven years following that was farm advisor and county agent in Missouri.

His influence in developing agriculture was by no means confined to his own county. The co-operative plan of development which he worked out in Pettis County, Mo., where he was for five years county agent, not only succeeded in putting that county securely on the Holstein map but has given to the public an idea which many other counties have successfully copied. He was also president of the Missouri Holstein-Friesian Association. In the summer of 1921 he was called to take the job as field secretary for the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association. He does not lack for ideas and he has the ability to carry them through successfully.—*Maurice S. Prescott.*

WE THINK the best place to select club calves is from the breeders in the home county. Getting the calves from the local breeders will cause them to take more interest in the club. Sometimes a breeder takes special interest in the boy who gets his calf and a close friendship springs up that is mutually beneficial. However, it is not always possible to select the calves at home. I know that sometimes clubs are started in localities where there are no



Holsteins or where they are few in number. In this event the club should get in touch with the field secretaries of the states in which they wish to buy cattle. These secretaries are acquainted with the breeders and know where buyers will get good treatment. They feel a responsibility for the cattle that they help locate.

When to Buy

The time of the year in buying is not of so much importance. However, as a rule calves can be bought cheaper in the fall before going into winter quarters than in the spring after they have been wintered and are about ready for grass.

The writer's experience has been that August and September—a between season time—have offered the best opportunities.

Type or Breeding

One of the most perplexing questions in the mind of the beginner is: "How much importance shall I attach to type and how much to breeding?" Meaning by type general outline, size and dairy appearance. Meaning by breeding what might be called pedigree, or more particularly records in the pedigree, production records of the animal's immediate ancestry.

Our advice would be to get as much of both for your money as possible. When the money is limited, as it usually is in club work—and sometimes too limited—one cannot expect to buy animals of good type and from ancestors with the highest production records. If I were given my choice, at the same price, of two animals, one having sire and dam with even exceptionally high records but a poor individual—see article on Type—and the other with sire and dam with no production records but a good individual, I would take the good individual.

Health Conditions to Be Observed

The diseases that give the purebred breeder the most concern are tuberculosis and contagious abortion. In selecting the club calves care should be taken to get animals free from these. The best way to guard against tuberculosis is to buy from federally accredited herds or herds under federal supervision.

About the only way to guard against abortion is for the buyer to keep his eyes open when he goes to a farm to purchase calves.

The field secretaries of the various states can be of the greatest assistance to buyers in these respects, as they usually know where there has been trouble.

What Age Calves Are Best?

Three ages have been selected and success resulted in each case. They are baby calves from 3 to 6 weeks of age, yearlings and bred heifers. Each class has its advantages and disadvantages.

Baby Calves

The advantages of this class are that the initial cost is much less and a much wider field of selection may be had, as they can be shipped from almost anywhere by express. It is a greater achievement to take a little calf and grow it up than to take some of the older classes that are able to take care of themselves to a certain degree. Thus there is greater development for the club member with this kind of calf. This point is of considerable importance since club work is for the purpose of developing boys and girls rather than cattle. The close association of the club member with his calf creates a greater love for it, which makes for better care. When this calf has become a cow there is no question about the owner not knowing how to take care of the second calf. In the south they are less susceptible to ticks.

The disadvantages are that the mortality is greater. In the experience of the writer it will average about 10 per cent. It takes a longer time to get returns on the investment if the calf is kept to maturity. It is not possible to tell much about the final type at the time they are bought. As a rule, fewer people have purebred calves of so young an age for sale. However, they can usually be procured in a cheese or a wholemilk district. The writer has had considerable experience with calves of this age and finds them quite satisfactory, regardless of apparent difficulties.

Yearling Calves

It always seemed to the writer that Holsteins at this age sold at the greatest disadvantage at the public sales. To that extent this is a desirable age to purchase. The mortality should not be very great and the type is fairly well fixed by this time. The main disadvantage is that there is a long period between the purchase and the time any returns may be expected. Then,

too, a calf at this age can rustle for itself to a certain extent and there is danger of it being turned out with the rest of the herd and neglected.

Bred Heifers

In many respects this is the most desirable age for calf club work. The buyer has opportunity to see how the animal has developed. The type is definitely fixed. The mammary development is such that some idea of the milking qualities can be obtained. If they are purchased within 3 or 4 months of freshening the club member's interest is more easily maintained by watching the rapid development from then to the time of freshening. It is not very long until returns from the investment may be expected, which can be applied to the payment of the note. While the initial investment is greater the almost immediate returns will enable the club member to pay it sooner. Some of the disadvantages are that this kind of an animal usually sells at a premium. When we consider that we are getting two in one this may not be so serious. If they are bought too close to freshening there is some danger in shipping. If the time of freshening is more than three months away they may not prove with calf and disappointment will result.

The age of the calves chosen will depend on the amount of money available per club member, the length of time that money is available if it is borrowed and the age of the club members. If the club members are in age near the lower limit, I would prefer the baby calves; if they are nearer the upper limit I think I would prefer the bred heifers. I think it would be easier to maintain the interest in either case.

Conclusion

In any event, I would carry sufficient insurance to cover unexpected loss. It would be a serious thing to have a club member go in debt for his calf and lose it and have this debt hanging over him.

In closing, let me summarize. Buy as close to home as possible and only from reliable breeders. Place type above breeding. Look carefully to the health of the herds from which your calves come. Choose the age best suited to the age of your club members and the amount of money you have to invest. Be sure to provide a method whereby club members may pay their way out and still remain in the dairy business.

Feeding Holstein Calves

by Earl W. Upton



Earl W. Upton, manager and part owner of the famous Dutchland herd at Brockton, Mass., grew up on a farm near my home town of Lacona, N. Y. His early training was in general farming and with an ordinary dairy herd, his first Holstein experience coming after he had attained his majority. After a little experience as herdsman in the pioneer herd of Henry Stevens & Sons, he went with Mr. Fred Field's Dutchland herd at Brockton, Mass., and there he has been ever since. Under his efficient management this herd has come to be recognized as one of the outstanding successes of the Holstein industry. By constructive breeding and intelligent care and management, the herd seems to grow better year by year, until last year it stood out as the leading winner of production prizes in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Upton is the man on the job who sees that things are done as they ought to be. Whatever he does or whatever he takes responsibility for is well done. The history of the Dutchland herd and of the successful retail milk business, also managed by Mr. Upton, is all the evidence needed to prove that point.—*Maurice S. Prescott.*



THE calf that is properly fed and handled will make a better and more profitable cow. Great care should be taken throughout the development of a calf, but more especially when the calf is first born, as a large percentage of the losses in calves occurs before they are ten days old. The feed and treatment of the dam have quite an influence on the health of the calf, but in this article we shall endeavor to take the calf at birth and line up the care and treatment until it comes into milk.

When you are absolutely sure that the mother of the calf is perfectly healthy in every way, leave the calf with its mother for 48 hours, as nature has provided something in the colostrum milk that is hard to replace. That is, the colostrum milk seems to open up the bowels and start digestion in the calf better than any other known method. Should there be anything wrong with the mother—that is, if she should have inflammation of the udder, retained afterbirth, or have any ailment that would tend to leave her in a feverish condition, the calf should be taken from her immediately after it is born.

When the calf has not had the colostrum milk, we recommend feeding, after 12 hours, one quart of whole milk (this milk should be taken from some other fresh cow, preferably low in butterfat, and it should be fed at the same temperature as when taken from the cow) and one tablespoonful castor oil. This will act as a very fair substitute for the colostrum milk.

What to Feed a Calf

We would suggest feeding the calf one quart of milk three times a day for the first five or six days and then gradually increasing until the calf is taking about two quarts three times daily, when it is two weeks old. It can then be safely changed from the three to the two-times-a-day feeding.

We feel that starting a calf on a small amount of milk for the first two weeks enables us to build up a perfect digestion so that the calf later can take a much larger amount of milk and make more rapid gains than when overfed when young.

When the calf is two weeks old, it will start eating whole oats and corn—just a small amount. For some unknown reason this whole grain, which requires the calf to take time in order to masticate it, seems to aid digestion and give much better results than the ground feed. Also start at this time to give the calf whatever water it will drink, three times a day.

Also start giving some fine clover or alfalfa hay when the calf is about three weeks old. Never feed timothy. Gradually increase on the milk until it is getting at least eight quarts, when it is five weeks old, at which time we suggest changing from the whole to the skim milk. Start this by adding a quart of the skim milk to the whole milk ration and increase each feed until it has changed to the skim milk. As soon as the calf is on a whole ration of skim milk, we use a gruel made from equal

parts of linseed meal and corn or hominy meal. This gruel is made with boiling water to the consistency of heavy molasses and is fed in the milk.

If possible, we like to continue the skimmilk and gruel ration with the hay and whole grain until the calf is about six months old. We then change to the ground grain with a little silage and beet pulp and with a grain ration consisting of equal parts of bran, ground oats, linseed meal, and one-half parts hominy or corn meal. We feed them on silage and whatever grain they will lick up clean in 15 minutes and then follow this feed with hay, preferably an Alsike mixed.

Probably there is no one thing at this stage that is more helpful than a large amount of hay as it develops capacity and gives the calf a large barrel which later is very essential if the calf is to develop into a cow that will convert a large amount of roughage into milk.

We feel confident that calves that are especially well grown for the first year will be greater producers if they are turned to pasture and get entirely away from the grain feeding for several months. We like to breed them so they will come in milk when about 27 or 28 months old, and when coming from pasture after months without anything except what they get in the pasture, they are in ideal shape to fit for either a seven-day or a year record.

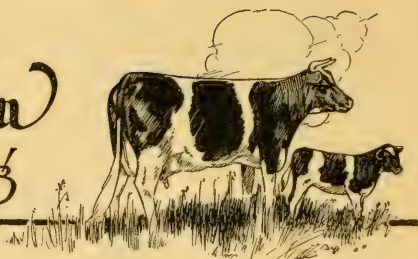
Overfeeding on Wholemilk

We have seen many splendid animals that have been spoiled by overfeeding, especially with wholemilk. They become too fat, which seems to become a part of their nature so that when they come in milk they still retain this flesh which they have always had and will not make the same large production as the heifer that has been to pasture and away from this continual grain feeding.

Whatever method is used in feeding, remember there are two or three very important things to bear in mind to get the best results. First, be sure that the animal, after it becomes five or six months of age, is fed to develop capacity and barrel. Second, guard against the animal's being too fat from the time it is a year old to the time it is within two or three months of calving. Third, be sure that the animal after it is four weeks old is given plenty of exercise throughout its entire developing stage.

Fitting Calves for the Show

by O.O. Zehring



Oscar O. Zehring of German-town, Ohio, is a self-made Holstein man. Starting in the business with very little capital or education along breeding and dairying lines, he has, by diligent application, made himself well informed on every phase of the subject. He has been particularly successful in his breeding operations, having bred and developed a number of state champion producers as well as first-prize winners at the National Dairy Show.

When the National Dairy Show came down to Columbus in 1917, Mr. Zehring was on the job with his entire herd, and there were no culls in the bunch, either. He secured a number of first prizes and was one of the heaviest winners in the show. He is vice-president of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, and the association showed its confidence in his ability and judgment when they placed him in charge of their show herd which made the southern circuit in 1921.—*Maurice S. Prescott.*



FITTING animals for the show is a great deal more important than beginners generally realize. No old showman overlooks the importance of proper fitting. He begins many months in advance to bring his animals gradually into the best possible condition.

Fitting—proper fitting—must be learned by experience, the same as any other phase of dairying. However, the following general recommendations will serve as a basis for successful conditioning of animals with special reference to calves.

Keep each calf by itself, let no two calves be in the same

stall, if it can be avoided. No two calves can be handled the same. Diseases are less likely to be communicated when this rule is observed.

Keep the calves in the barn and allow them all the sunshine they can get. This sunshine should come in through the windows of the stable, and not directly on the calf out in the barn yard.

The calf should not be put out on pasture under a year of age. Let it exercise in the yard for a little while each day. Pasture does not furnish enough nutriment for the growing calf, and its digestive organs have not been developed sufficiently to handle grass in quantity.

Do not blanket calves unless you are preparing for showing. Blanketing raises the heat so that the hair will not grow, whereas natural temperature and ordinary handling will induce the hair to grow as a protective covering. Later the blanket can be put on. Good blankets can be purchased from various houses, but as a rule a satisfactory blanket for a calf can be made from burlap sacks, sewing two of these together and attaching straps on each side which fasten around the hind legs and are secured at the hips. One strap fastens under the animal immediately behind the front legs and one strap holds the blanket at the neck.

For your summer show begin to fit your calf three months ahead of the usual time, say June 1st. You have a definite day to get ready for and it is your task to get the calf or animal you are showing in bloom just at the right time.

Brushing calves stimulates circulation of the blood, which aids digestion. A common horse brush is generally used, although some dairymen prefer a grass wheat brush.

The glossy skin on a calf is evidence of good feeding.

Crushed oats are an excellent feed for the calf. Calves feel their oats just as horses do—they show more life and snap when on this feed.

By all means, do not overfeed and ruin your calf. Don't be too anxious, as you have plenty of time. Only by gradually bringing the animal into condition can you succeed. Overfeeding may cause bloat, which, though perhaps not fatal, will certainly set your calf back beyond all hopes of successfully fitting it by show time. If a calf always comes up to eat, is alert and shows a bright eye, you can be sure that its feed is

doing the work. If the opposite is true and the calf acts sluggish or its coat shows up rough and its ears droop, the calf is not doing well on its feed.

Clip your animal about two weeks before showing. This gives the coat a chance to grow out nicely and does not show that it has been clipped.

Polishing the Horns

Before clipping, wash your calf to remove the dirt and other material from the coat, making it possible for the clippers to work smoothly. Your calf will stand better as the clippers will not pull. If the horns need attention, use a rasp on older animals, and remove all the first rough layer present. On calves use a file. Follow this by sandpaper or emery paper, using, first, a coarse grade and then a real fine grade. Next, mix a little sweet oil with pumice stone on a flannel rag and rub the horns briskly by drawing the cloth over them. Some breeders also use rotten stone, a black material, which, mixed with water, will give the same result. Both rotten stone and pumice can be secured at any drug store. Do not work on the horns too vigorously with the rasp or sandpaper, or you will cause the blood to come. The hoofs of the animals are fixed up in the same way. For the final gloss apply a little shoe polish. This will give the horns and hoofs the high polish. In putting on the polish for the first time work patiently and get a very high gloss. This will last several days, sometimes several weeks. A day before the show go over the horns again.

Fluffing the Tail

To make the tail of the animal nice and fluffy, wash the tail in soapsuds the day before the showing and while wet and still a little soapy braid it tightly and keep it tied over night until about an hour before you are to go into the ring. Then comb and fluff it out.

From the very first week that you have your calf let it get accustomed to a halter and lead it around for its daily exercise. If possible, run and play with it every day. It's good fun and you will enjoy it as much as the calf will. Soon the calf learns to follow by the halter, and when show time comes your calf will stand or lead just as you want it to do.

Showing Holsteins in the Ring

by Fred E. Klussendorf



Fred Klussendorf is one of a family of livestock men. As manager of Meadow Lane Farm, Waukesha, Wis., he picked out the foundation animals that have won grand championships at the National Dairy Show for the past two years and he also selected the bull and his offspring which won first prize in the get of sire class the past two years at the National Dairy Show. Fred Klussendorf is a high type of showman, always courteous and a good sportsman, but alert and on his toes to show

his animal at its best. For the past two years he has been in charge of Wisconsin's state show herd, awarded first prize in the state herd contest at the National Dairy Show both years.—*Maurice S. Prescott.*



ASSUMING that the animal that you are to show has been selected with all the skill at your command; that it is an animal showing constitution and capacity; that it conforms as far as possible to the highest standards of breed type; that it shows all the indications of production and dairy temperament and quality; that it has been properly fitted; that you have led and posed it every day for a long time; given that all these things have been done faithfully and well, you are ready to lead it into the ring.

Have a neat-looking halter on the calf. It need not be an expensive one but should fit well and be of good appearance. Don't have a rope on it big enough to tie an elephant nor have fringes hanging all around but let it be clean and neat.

Have your calf or older animal so trained that it will walk into the ring with head up, and without any pulling and haul-

ing. Take your place in the line and keep a space of at least three feet between your animal and the next.

In the Ring

Now remember that for the length of time that your animal is in the ring your whole attention should be given to that animal and to the judge. Do not let your attention be drawn from your work in the ring. This means no visiting with Johnnie Jones; no looking over the crowd to see if they are all watching you. You must be entirely occupied with seeing that your animal is standing squarely on its feet; that you keep it properly posed at all times. Above everything, at this particular point, do not allow it to stretch itself after the manner of a saddle horse—as so many the past year seemed inclined to do. Some believe that this may cover up a slopey rump, but it never deceives the judge, and it usually brings out other faults.

As the judge comes down the ring toward you, stand on the opposite side from him, so that he may see at a glance the top line, length and depth of body, and the entire general outline of your animal. After he has passed you, quietly step to the other side—always remembering that your animal, yourself and the judge are the only things to be considered by you while in the ring.

When the judge walks up to you to examine your animal, be sure to stand on the opposite side, and, as he feels of the hide, allow the head of your calf to very slightly turn toward him. This will enable him to take hold of it more easily and determine its softness and quality. He will now examine for veining and milk-well openings, for ribbing and openness of vertebrae; in females, for placing of teats, attachment and quality of udder; in males, for placing of rudimentaries and how well cut out behind; also for length and levelness of hip. As he walks to the head of your animal to examine that, and to better observe the spring of fore rib and depth of chest, stand slightly to one side. Your calf should be so well trained that you will be able to do this without the animal moving from position.

Be courteous to the judge and superintendent or other persons in charge. Do as you are told by them, and, should you leave the ring without a ribbon, do not go away discour-

aged but with a determination to get the blue next time. Find out where your faults were and correct them.

After the ribbons are given out, if you have any question that you would like to ask the judge, do not hesitate to do so. The entire purpose of the show ring is to teach us as breeders of dairy animals what are the essentials of a really high-class animal. The fact that you may fool the judge temporarily does not help the breed or the person showing. It is as much to your interest to know what are the faults of your animals as it is to know whether you are first or last. Whether Ted Smith wins or Johnnie Jones wins is not the most important point. But it is absolutely vital that the proper animals shall be placed at the top, in order that you boys and the breeders may study and take home with you in your minds just what constitutes an animal of the best conformation.

*The Calf Club
at the Community
Club Picnic*



An Oregon Holstein Calf Club

Holstein-Friesian Type

by *W. S. Moscrip*



W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, Minn., is the outstanding figure among the Holstein judges on this continent. He places the ribbons at more of the big fairs than any other Holstein judge. For the past seven years he has judged at the National Dairy Show, for three or four years at the Pacific International at Portland, Oregon, also several years at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., and many state fairs ranging all the way from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as far south as Texas. It isn't all theory with Mr. Moscrip either. He carries his show-ring ideas and ideals into his own business and as a result has developed a herd of individuals that will compare favorably with any herd in the country and which has made no mean showing from the standpoint of production. W. S. Moscrip, probably more than any other one man, has been responsible for the attention breeders are now giving to correct type in their animals and the general acceptance of the principle that production and type logically go together. Mr. Moscrip went into the Holstein business as a mere boy without capital but with rather definite ideas of what he wanted to accomplish and an inflexible determination to carry it through. That the Holstein cow will reward such treatment is plainly evident when you visit Mr. Moscrip's farm near St. Paul, where you will find one of the best practical Holstein plants to be seen anywhere. The rise of W. S. Moscrip and the success he has achieved with the Holstein cow should be an inspiration to every beginner.

*Maurice S. Prescott, Editor
Holstein-Friesian World,
Lacona, N. Y.*



MY UNDERSTANDING of the expression so often used, or applied to an animal as "Typey" is that it is as nearly as possible an ideal representative of its breed, having all the essential characteristics of that breed.

In starting out to select your foundation animals, or in choosing from your herd already established, to obtain the highest possible success you must so train yourself that you can readily recognize an animal of superior type. The Holstein breed has made wonderful progress during the past few years, but it is imperative that we all continue our efforts toward attaining maximum perfection in the conformation of our animals.

You must select animals with great, deep, well-sprung middles. Avoid the kind that have the appearance, when viewed from the rear, of an under-fed sunfish. In the middle are the digestive organs that manufacture into milk the food we give our animals, and they must be large in order to have the necessary room to handle a great amount of bulky feeds. Remember, our Holstein type is not exemplified by the cow that will exist on the smallest possible amount of feed, but is the cow that will consume and turn into milk the greatest possible amount of feed beyond what is needed for bodily maintenance. Consequently, we must have the tremendous capacity that is found in the animal of our ideal type.

Now, you must select the ones that have the strength and constitution to carry on their tremendous labor. Remember that a heavy producing cow is the hardest working animal on any farm. She must be deep through the chest, and have wide spring of fore-rib. This chest cavity contains the heart and lungs, and, in order to properly do their work, they must have ample room. An undesirable type sometimes found has the appearance of having been drawn in behind the shoulders with a belt.

The shoulders should be fine—free from any coarseness. The vertebrae should be very open from the shoulders along the back and free from flesh. This will not be so pronounced in animals in good flesh that are dry and soon to freshen; nor in heifers that are below the milking age. A great change very frequently takes place in the structure of the shoulders during the first lactation period. In these animals, you must learn

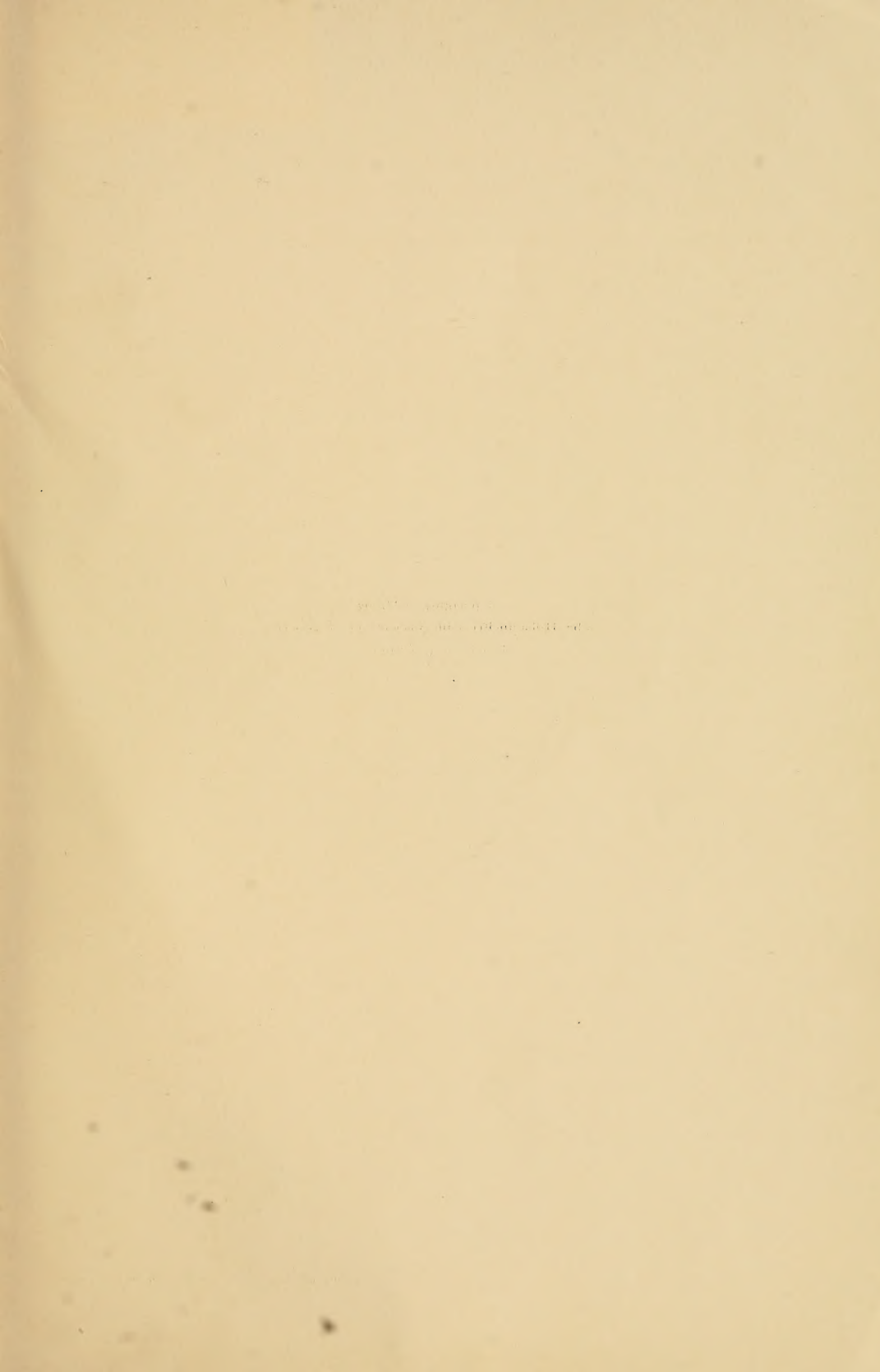
that the broad shoulders will, as it is put, "milk off." The neck must be clean-cut and fine, neatly attached to the body, and free from any coarseness or superfluous flesh.

The head should appear as clean and fine as if chiseled by a master sculptor, the veins standing out prominently on the face, and the entire head free from any meatiness. The eyes must be expressive of great intelligence, and large and bright and full—the term is: broad between the eyes. The nostrils must be wide—very wide and full; a large, broad mouth; a clean, powerful jaw. The entire head must be clean-cut, showing intelligence and temperament.

The udder of our ideal type is one whose attachment to the body is both long and broad, the udder coming up well behind, and joining the body smoothly in front. The floor, or bottom, should be level; the teats of medium size, placed well apart and squarely upon the udder. It is desirable that the udder be covered with a network of prominent veins. When milked out the udder should be soft and pliable and free from any indication of meatiness. In our ideal Holstein cow you will find milk veins that are long and crooked and branching, entering large and easily discovered openings. Veins that are long and branching, and which enter numerous wells, are much to be preferred to shorter, heavier veins. In superior animals, we often find a very well defined middle vein. The hide should be soft, pliable, and covered with soft, fine hair.

An animal of the type described above will have a stylish appearance, an alert carriage, an intelligent look, which will impress you with the fact that she is wide-awake, ready to take advantage of every opportunity of converting feed into milk.

I want to take this opportunity to impress on your minds that in order to become successful breeders of high-class dairy animals, you must be able to see and acknowledge defects in your own animals and to see and acknowledge the superiority of the other fellow's—if they are superior. Study superior types as often as opportunity offers. Show your animals as often as you can. Keep trying to make each succeeding generation better than the one before. No higher calling than yours, as breeders of dairy cattle, exists. No one—no matter what his calling or profession—can do more for the advancement of our country than can you, by producing better dairy animals than have been produced before.



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